

The Daily Gazetteer.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20 1736.

91° 254.

Some Reflections on the Conduct of the Faction, and the Craftsman's Account of the Tuscan Ports.



HAT the Return of Peace would bring the *Craftsman* Disquiet; that it would in no Shape be agreeable to them, was the Expectation of every Man; it was altogether natural to think, that their Fears would begin, where their Hopes had End: It was not therefore without Astonishment, that we saw some of their Party, at first countering a Satisfaction, pretending to rejoice in the Happiness of their Country; pretending to look upon the Peace as a national Blessing; to share in the Exultations of the People, and protesting that they would cast no Damp upon the publick Joy.

But it seems they have found out the Error of this Policy, that it would by no Means advance their Purposes, and have in Fact retracted it. We now behold them in their natural Colours, acting in Character, and proving to every Man's Conviction, what real Love they have for their Country; as when the Powers of Europe were embroil'd, we saw them in silent Transport, brooding over the Confusion, and enjoying the Storm; so now the Tempest is over, we see their Chagrin venting itself in idle Alarms, and their Patriotism display'd in clamorous Discontent.

WHAT Pains has not the *Craftsman* taken? What Arts has he not used to alarm our Fears about the present Disposition of *Lorain*, and the *Tuscan Ports*?

THAT the Cession of *Lorain* to *France* might be look'd upon as a most formidable Addition to the Power of that Nation, the *Craftsman*, in his Paper of the 27th ult. insinuated, that by the *Treaty of Rywick*, the Dutchy of *Lorain* was freed from its Subjection to the Power of *France*, and affirm'd, that on this Account not one of the *Gazetteers* had so much as mention'd that Treaty; but when the Reverse of this was shewn to be the Truth; when it was prov'd from the *Gazetteer* itself, that the *Treaty of Rywick* had been consider'd therein as well as other Treaties, I must do the *Craftsman* the Justice to acknowledge, that he did in some measure retract this Falshood, by publishing the following curious *Erratum* in his Paper of the 5th Instant.

E R R A T U M.

In our last Paper Col. 1. l. 5. instead of the following Words, viz. which is the Reason why the *Gazetteers* insist so much upon the *Treaties of Munster, Pyrenees, and Nimeguen*, and not one of them hath so much as mention'd this *Treaty* with Regard to him, &c. read as follows, viz. which is the Reason why the *Gazetteers* insist so much upon the *Treaties of Munster, Pyrenees, and Nimeguen*, and pass this *Treaty* so lightly over with Regard to him, &c.

BUT what I have yet to complain of, is, that the *Craftsman* has given no Answer to the most material Part of the Charge against him, that he had misrepresented the *Treaty of Rywick* itself; neither is it true, that this Treaty was slightly passed over by the *Gazetteer*, since it was expressly quoted in every Part that could have any Relation to the Point in Debate; I therefore call again upon the *Craftsman* to shew, that the *Treaty of Rywick* put *Lorain* in any Condition of being a Barrier against the Designs of *France*. This is the Hinge upon which the Controversy turns betwixt him and his Antagonists; and if he can shew, that the *Treaty of Rywick* shut the Roads of *Lorain* to the *Treaties of France*; if he can prove that the Fortifications of *Nancy* were demolished for the Advantage of the *Lorainers*, and not that they might never be made use of to obstruct the Designs of the *French*, why is he silent? If he knows that this is the Truth, and that he cannot oppugn it but with Shame to himself, why has he not Honesty enough to confess it? His not answering these fair Questions, by which the Debate must be determined, proves beyond Doubt, that he cannot answer them; that he knows, as well as others, whatever Pretences he may put on, that *Lorain* was always at

the *Mercy of the French*, and that the Cession of it to them, is no more than yielding to them the Possession of a Place which they always had at Command.

LET us then consider, whether the *Craftsman* is likely to have more Success in his Alarm from the *Tuscan Ports*, than from *Lorain*: It must be own'd, that he has labour'd the Point, how justly, will presently appear. He has told us, * that it was the Opinion of the second Grand Alliance, that the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, and that the *Lands and Islands* on the Coasts of *Tuscany* should be recover'd from *France*. That Count *Sinzendorf*, the Imperial Minister, in the Year 1710, opposed the giving of the *Ports of Tuscany* to the Duke of *Anjou*; and that this was not only the Opinion of the *Imperialists*, but likewise ours; that when only four of them were demanded, we and our Allies thought the *Cession* of them to be of such a dangerous Nature to our Interest, and the growing Power of *France* (tho' given to another Prince of the House of *Bourbon*, with *Sicily* and *Sardinia* only) that we refus'd to comply with it at a Time, when *France* offer'd to restore all the rest of the *Spanish Dominions* to the House of *Austria*. Much of this Kind the *Craftsman* tells us; but there is one thing which he has not told us, and which if he had been so kind as to have mentioned, would have given a great deal of Light into this Affair; surely the *Craftsman* would not have it suppos'd, that he was ignorant of the Reason of this Conduct in us and our Allies at this Juncture; it is no doubt true, that neither we nor the *Imperialists* were willing to have the *Ports of Tuscany* given to the Duke of *Anjou*; but whence did this Opposition to it proceed? Did it arise from any Apprehensions of the Duke of *Anjou*'s possessing them, merely as a Prince of the House of *Bourbon*? No. It had quite another Source; it arose from our Fears of seeing him on the *Throne of France*. It was this Fear, and this only, that made us refuse these Ports to the Duke of *Anjou*; for will any Man say, that any Opposition of this Kind would have been made to it, if there had been no Apprehensions, no Fears of his succeeding to the *Throne of France*? Had we not seen three Dauphins die in less than a Year, and nothing left between the *Crown of France* and the Duke of *Anjou*, but the present King of *France*, then but an Infant two Years old, and of so tender, so weak, and sickly a Constitution, that the *French themselves* despaired of ever seeing him reach a marriageable Age? Here then may we find the true Reason of our setting such a Value upon the *Tuscan Ports* at that Time, and why they were refused to the Duke of *Anjou* by us and our Allies. They were refused to him, not merely as a Prince of the House of *Bourbon*; no, not even as King of *Spain*; but they were refused to him as a Prince whom they expected to see upon the *Throne of France*: With what Face then can the *Craftsman* assert, that all the Arguments upon this Subject are much stronger now than they were then? Is there any Parity of Circumstances? Do the same Reasons subist? Is there any Fear that *Don Carlos* shall succeed to the *Crown of France*? Are not the King and Queen of *France* young and healthy? Have they not already a numerous Issue? And may they not promise themselves yet much Increase? Is there any Probability of the Succession of *France* being ever open to the *Heir of Spain*, much less to *Don Carlos*? How then can it be pretended, that the same Arguments will hold now, as prevailed when there was such imminent Danger of the *Crown of France* falling to the Duke of *Anjou*? For I presume, that his *Renunciation* will not at this Time of Day be pleaded, as what ought to have prevented such Fears, or as what would have hindered the Effect, in case the Succession had been left open to him. If it be, let the *Craftsman* shew me for what good Reason the *Tuscan Ports* were refused to a King of *Spain*; let him shew me if we ever feared any Use that could be made of them when they were in the Possession of the *Spaniards*, much less have we to fear from them in the Hands of *Don Carlos*, who can never find it his Interest to let the *French* be Masters of all *Italy*, notwithstanding what is ridiculously urged about the Ties of Blood, and his being of the House of *Bourbon*. Experience shews us, that these Ties have very little Effect where each of the Parties has Descen-

dants from himself to be the Heirs of his Estates. This, in all Probability, will soon be the Case of *Don Carlos*, as well as the *King of France*: and can any one imagine, that he will prefer the having a *French* *Hook* always in his Nose before real Sovereignty? As little can it be the true Interest of *Don Carlos* ever to join with *France* to destroy the *House of Austria*; since it cannot possibly have any other Effect but to make him the absolute Vassal of *France*. He might perhaps, for a Time, be suffered to share the Booty, and pride himself in a large Extent of Dominions; but he must hold it at mere arbitrary Will and Pleasure, and might expect, in the first Fit of Resentment or Ambition, to be despoiled of all.

We may therefore conclude, without Injustice to the *Craftsman*, that there is no such Danger from giving the *Ports of Tuscany* to *Don Carlos* as he would insinuate, and we must conclude, that the Arguments made use of to exclude the Duke of *Anjou* from possessing them, are so far from being stronger at this Time, that they have no Foundation at all; that there is no more real Danger in the *Ports of Tuscany* being possessed by *Don Carlos*, than there is Truth, that his being a Prince of the House of *Bourbon* makes him stand in the same Consideration with us as the Duke of *Anjou*, when the Succession to the *Crown of France* was so very precarious; or than there is common Sense in the *Craftsman's* Endeavours to prevent our entering into Guarantees, by terrible Descriptions of the exorbitant Power of *France*. If we ought not to enter into Guarantees, it must be from Considerations that the Princes of Europe are wise enough not to let any Power over-run all the rest, and that they have sufficient Strength to withstand the Attempts of the most Powerful to destroy the Equilibrium, and not from such Considerations as the *Craftsman* advances, that *France* is possessed of such exorbitant Strength, as must make the present designed Balance of Power precarious to all Europe. If this were the Case, surely all Europe should be united in the *Guaranty* of it. I ask the *Craftsman* why they should not? And how it is come to pass that an Apprehension of Danger should be a Principle of Disunion? Not that I think we have any Reason to apprehend Danger from any thing that the *Craftsman* has advanced, or that he himself, would be own the Truth, can possibly work up his Fears higher, than to an Apprehension of an Apprehension of Danger; to the full Enjoyment of which I leave him without either Anger or Envy.

BRITANNUS.

Edinburgh, April 13. Friday Morning last, about 2 o'Clock, the Felons in the City Gaol made a grand Attempt to escape; for which Purpose Ratcliff and Stuart, Horse-stealers, some time ago brought over from Aberbrothock, had dropped a Packthread out of a Window, to the End of which their Accomplices tied Spring-faws and some other Accoutrements, wherewith Ratcliff and Stuart cut thro' the great Iron Bars that secure a very thick Window on the Inside, and afterwards the Crois-grate in the Window. They then cut a large Hole in the Floor of their Apartment, which is immediately over that of Robison and Wilson (condemned to suffer Wednesday next, for robbing Collector Stark) which last, in return for his friendly Office, contributed, in the following Manner, to bring about their mutual Escape, viz. Ratcliff and Stuart lay every Night nailed to the Floor by a long Iron Bar 15 Inches round, the Supporters whereof detain Prisoners at the Middle of the Bar, and are fastened with smaller Iron Bars passing thro' the Floor to the Apartment below, fixed there with Wedges thro' Eyes; which Wedges being struck out by Robison and Wilson, Ratcliff and Stuart had Access to shift themselves to the End of the Bar, and unlock it. Being thus disengaged, they haul'd Robison and Wilson up thro' the Hole, and then proceeded to break out at a Window fronting the North; and left the Centinel on Duty at the Purses should mar the Design, their Associates, in Woman-dress, had knocked him down, Stuart accordingly came down 3 Stories by a Rope, in his Shirt, and escaped. Wilson essayed it next, but being a squat, round Man, stuck in the Grate, and before he could be disintangled the Guard was alarmed. Nor was it possible for the Keepers to hear them at Work; for whenever

* *Craftsman*, April 10, 1736.

whenever those in the upper Apartment fell a-sawing they below sung Psalms; when they had done, Millar of Balmby, his Wife and Daughter, tuned up another in their Apartment, and so forth. Sunday Forenoon Robison and Wilson were carried from Prison to the Tolbooth Kirk, to hear their last Sermon; but were not well settled there when Wilson boldly attempted to break out, by wrenching himself out of the Hands of four armed Soldiers. Finding himself disappointed here, his next Care was to employ the Soldiers till Robison should escape: This he effected by securing two of them in his Arms, and after calling out, *Geordie, do for thy Life,* snatched hold of a third with his Teeth. Hereupon Robison, after tripping up the fourth, jumped out of the Seat, and ran over the Tops of the Pews with incredible Agility, the Audience opening a Way for him sufficient to receive them both; and in hurrying out at the South Gate of the Church, he tumbled over the Collection-Money. Thence he reel'd and staggered thro' the Parliament-close, and got down to the New Stairs, and often tripped by the Way, but had not Time to fall, some of the Guard being close after him. Passing down the Cowgate, he ran up the Horse-wynd, and out at the Potter-Row Port, the Crowd all the Way covering his Retreat, who, by this time, were become so numerous, that it was dangerous for the Guard to look after him. In the Wynd he made up to a saddled Horse, and would have mounted him; but the Gentleman to whom it belonged prevented him. Passing the Cros-Crauseway he got into the King's Park, and took the Duddington Road; but seeing two Soldiers walking that Way, he jumped the Dyke, and made for Clearburn. On coming there, hearing a Noise about the House (dreading it might have been from those whom the Magistrates had sent after him) he stopped short, and re-passing the Dyke, he re-took the Rout for Duddington, under the Rocks. When he crossed the Dyke at Duddington, he fainted away; but after receiving a Refreshment, the first (he said) he had taken for three Days, passed out of Town, and soon after getting a Horse, he rode off; nor have we since heard any further of him, notwithstanding all the Search made.

Upon Robison's getting out at the Church Door, Wilson was immediately carried out, without hearing Sermon, and put in close Custody, to prevent his Escape, which the Audience seemed much inclined to favour; so that he must pay for all Wednesday next. Yesterday the Magistrates of this City spent most of the Day in examining-Witnesses as to the Way and Manner of Robison's Escape; but the same is not yet finished.

L O N D O N .

A Mail arrived Yesterday from France, but brought no Advices that are material.

They write from Ipswich, that George Chandler, who was executed there some Days ago for Horse-stealing, not only behaved very audaciously while he lay under Condemnation, but, resolving at the Place of Execution to die intrepid, tho' he own'd the Fact, took no Notice of his future State, and only requested he might be bury'd at Saxstead near Framlingham, where he was born; but he was bury'd near the Gallows.

From Norwich, that last Sunday Seennight being the Anniversary of the Coronation of King William and Queen Mary, of dear Memory to every true English Protestant, it was observed by ringing of Bells at most of the Parish Churches of that City. Last Week being what they there call *Cleansing Week*, when the Freemen chuse the Common-Council for the several Wards to the Number of 60, the old ones were generally elected. The Tories made a weak Opposition for Conisford Ward, but without Success; so that of the 60 there are 44 chose in the Whig Interest.

This Week comes on at Yarmouth, the Trial of the Women in that Gaol on Suspicion of murdering the Dutchman.

Yesterday the Admiralty received the melancholy News of the Death of Henry Cunningham, Esq; Governor of Jamaica. He arrived in that Island on the 18th Day of December last in perfect Health, and was received by the People with great Respect. He had called a new Assembly, which was to convene on the 24th Day of February, and from his Temper and Conduct, it was expected that the Affairs of that Island would have taken happy Turns.

Last Week a Patent passed the Great Seal for placing a Floating Light at Dudgeon's Shoal on the Coast of Norfolk; and we hear the same will be moored there in the Beginning of May next.

This Day the four Troops of Horse Guards, and two Troops of Horse Grenadiers, are to be mustered in Hyde Park, by George Huxley, Esq; Commissary General of all his Majesty's Land Forces in Great Britain.

On Thursday the second and third; and on Saturday the first Regiments of Foot Guards are to be mustered by the said Gentleman, on the Parade in St. James's Park.

Yesterday Mrs. Harrison, Relict of the late Governor Harrison, lay very dangerously ill at her House in Henrietta-street, of the Bruises she sometime since received by being overturned in her Coach in St. Martin's Lane.

The Lord Bishop of Ely, who has been very ill for some time past, is now in a fair Way of Recovery.

This Morning the Right Honourable the Lord North and Guilford, one of the Lords of the Bedchamber in waiting to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Right Honourable the Lady Viscountess Irwin, Miss Clavering, Doctor Tressler, and several other Persons of Distinction, will embark at Greenwich on board his Majesty's Yachts, in order to sail for Holland, to attend her Highness the Princess of Saxe-Gotha to England.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Countess of Effingham kissed her Majesty's Hand at St. James's, on her being appointed one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to her Highness the Princess of Saxe-Gotha.

The same Day Jacob Day, Esq; kissed his Majesty's Hand at St. James's, on his being promoted to a Pair of Colours in the first Regiment of Foot Guards.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 148 1-4th to 1-half. India 176. South Sea 98. Old Annuity 112 1-4th to 3-8ths. New ditto, 111. Three per Cent. 104 1-8th. Emperor's Loan 116 1-8th to 1-4th. Royal Assurance 107. London-Assurance 14 1-half. York Buildings 2. African 10. India Bonds 61 1s. to 3s. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 5 1. 5 s. Premium. S. Sea Bonds 51. 16s. Premium. New Bank Circulation 61. 17s. 6 d. Premium. Salt Tallies 4 to 5 3-4ths Premium. English Copper 21. 3s. Welsh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-half per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 115.

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